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VULGATE NEW

BY
WILLIAM McCracken
Professor of Latin in Geneva C

A DISSERT

ACCEPTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR
HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

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PRESS OF THE FRIEDLANDER
1892.

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IN THE
NEW TESTAMENT.

BY
CRACKEN MILROY, B. D.,
in Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.

DISSERTATION

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TEXT USED.

The edition used for the Vulgate has been that of Stier and Theile's Polyglotten-Bibel, 1875, compared with Wordsworth's edition so far as the latter was available. The text used for the Greek has been that of Stier compared with the edition of Westcott and Hort.

PART I.

SOPHRONIUS EUSEBIUS HIERONYMUS was the Bible-Revision Committee of the fourth century. With the English Revision Committee of the nineteenth century he has several things in common. He undertook his work by ecclesiastical appointment. He was to produce a revision, not a translation. He had before him an accepted version which he was to correct by comparison with the Greek MSS. The version which he had to revise was not only accepted, but so long accepted that it was popular. Notwithstanding its general acceptance the text contained many mistakes, owing chiefly to interpolations. This received, revered, interpolated version was that upon which his work was based. It had grown out of a conglomeration of translations of different books of the New Testament, made by various writers; for, in the second and third centuries, a large number of such translations were made. These translations were undertaken for the benefit of the common people and were consequently in the 'sermo vulgaris.' Whatever the exact origin of the version which was the basis of Jerome's work, it was the version of the people and in the language which was suited to the people.

In entering upon the study of the Vulgate New Testament we should therefore naturally expect to find it controlled by the 'sermo vulgaris' and by the peculiar idioms of the time, and these were both, we know, very different from the written language of the classic period. In this, however, we shall be in a measure disappointed. The vocabulary is controlled by the 'sermo vulgaris,' but not the constructions in any great degree. This is due to another influence, viz. the reverence in which the translators held the N. T. scripture. This controlled not only the earlier translators but Jerome as well. Although the peculiarities of the late Latin do necessarily have a strong influence in some respects, yet the VNT as far as constructions are concerned is probably as near the written language of the classic period as to the 'sermo vulgaris' of the fourth century. Owing to the reverence in which the NT scripture was held the translation was made as literal as possible. The effect of this is, that the use of the participle in the VNT, with the exception of certain changes made absolutely necessary by the difference of participles in the two languages, follows that of the Greek for the most part.

This discussion of the participles of the VNT includes the Present, Perfect, Future and Gerundive forms. Perfect and future

participles and gerundives compounded with parts of 'esse' are treated separately.

The subject will be considered under two divisions:

- I. A Comparison between the Latin and Greek Participles.
- II. A Discussion of the Usage of the Latin Participle.

I.—COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LATIN AND GREEK PARTICIPLES.

In the Greek language the participle is more used than in the Latin. Expressions which are regularly brought out in Greek by subordination of participles are brought out in Latin by co-ordination of verbs. In accordance with this, the number of participles in the Latin NT is less, we find, than in the Greek NT. This leads to a consideration of the proportion that exists between the Latin and Greek participles, and the manner in which the Greek participles are translated into the Latin.

The number of participles in the Greek NT is about 6500. Of these about two-thirds are found in the Gospels and Acts. The Latin, instead of 6500 participles, has about 4500, including some 600 equal to Greek adjectives, as *sapiens* = σοφός, *mortuus* = νεκρός, and some 60 equal to Greek verbs, as *legens* = ἀνεγίνωσκε (A. viii. 28), *gustaturos* = γεύσασθαι (xxiii. 14), *acceptam* = λαβεῖν (Heb. x. 26).

Of these 6500 Greek participles over 3800 are rendered by Latin participles, and the remainder in various ways. Thus some 2700 Greek participles are translated in twenty-one different ways. These 2700 are rendered as follows: (1) 60 per cent by relative clauses. This is generally the translation of the Greek participle with the article, but not always. (2) Over 14 per cent by *cum* clauses. (3) 13 per cent by finite verbs. (4) 4 per cent by adjectives. (5) 2 per cent by nouns. (6) .018 per cent by noun and adjective. (7) .022 per cent by adverbs. (8) .067 per cent by gerunds. (9) .022 per cent by *dum* clauses. (10) .022 per cent by *postquam* clauses. (11) .011 per cent by *ubi* clauses. (12) .059 per cent by *ut* (when) clauses. (13) .004 by *quando* clause. (14) .011 per cent by *ut* (that) clauses. (15) .008 per cent by *quod* (because) clauses. (16) .008 per cent by *quoniam* clauses. (17) .004 per cent by *quia* clause. (18) .03 per cent by *si* clauses. (19) .018 per cent by *quasi* clauses. (20) .004 per cent by *quicumque* clause. (21) .004 per cent by *quilibet* clause. The following table sums up the preceding:

TABLE GIVING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GREEK PARTICLES FOR THE WHOLE N. T.; THE NUMBER FOR EACH BOOK; THE NUMBER IN THE WHOLE AND IN EACH BOOK TRANSLATED BY LATIN PARTICLES; THE NUMBER IN THE WHOLE AND IN EACH BOOK TRANSLATED IN 21 OTHER WAYS.

[illegible]

Greek Particles not = Latin Particles, 2684
 “ “ “ “ “ “
 “ “ in NT, 6564.

This table strikingly confirms the view of Professor Gildersleeve that the participle is an important factor in style. According to this view, the participle may be expected largely in narrative. And this is exactly what this table shows to be true in respect to the NT; those portions which abound in narrative abound in participles, and those portions which have little narrative have a comparatively small number of participles; for instance, the Gospel of John having about three-fourths as many verses as Luke, has only about one-third as many participles; 1 Corinthians having over two-thirds as many verses as Mark, has less than one-third as many participles.

GREEK AORIST PARTICIPLE.

The chief difficulty in translating the Greek participle into Latin lay in the aorist. The Latin having no past active participle, could not secure an exact translation and was forced to resort to certain expedients. Aorist participles are translated in nearly all the twenty-one ways mentioned above. In addition to the many aorist participles rendered in these ways there are nearly 1100 aorist participles translated by Latin participles. Of these some 570 are 1st aorist. These include only active and middle aorist participles, at least such in signification. The various ways in which they are rendered are as follows:

1. Gk. aor. act. or mid. part. = Lat. perf. part. deponent.

This being the translation nearest the Greek, we should expect from what has been said before to find it much used. It does not, however, occur to any great extent. This appears to be due chiefly to the vocabulary. The number of deponent verbs is limited in the VNT, even as compared with classic Latin.

Only 61 deponent verbs occur in participial form in the VNT. Of these, 28 are used in the present participle alone, quite a number of these being equivalent to aorist participles. 13 verbs are used with both present and perfect participles, some of these presents being equal to Greek aorists, and some of these perfects being equal to Greek presents. 20 are used in perfect participle alone. These are all (with the exception of *regressus* = ὑποστρέφων) equivalent to aorists, perfects or present passives, nearly all to aorists. Deponent verbs which have perfect participle equal to Greek aorist are the following 22: *alloquor*, *complector*, *defungor*, *delabor* (= pass.), *demoror*, *dominor*, *egredior*, *exhortor*, *exorior* (= pass.), *experior*, *ingredior*, *introgredior*, *intueor*, *irascor* (=

pass.), loquor, miror, misereor (=pass.), morior, nascor (=pass.), orior, patior, proficiscor, progredior, recordor (=pass.), regredior, sequor, subsequor, testificor, vereor (=pass.). For places and Greek participle to which each is equivalent, see Index to Verbs.

2. Gk. aor. act. or mid. part.=Lat. pres. act. part.

Of this there are nearly 800 instances (425 1 aor.), divided as follows: M. 181 (1 a 83), Mk. 131 (1 a 72), L. 150 (1 a 85), J. 15 (1 a 12), A. 221 (1 a 114), all other books 85 (1 a 59), Rom. 4, 1 Cor. 3, 2 Cor. 4, Gal. 1, Eph. 10, Phil. 3, Col. 9, 1 Thes. 2, 1 Tim. 3, Heb. 25, Jas. 4, 1 Pet. 8, Jud. 2, Rev. 2. See Index to Verbs for places, etc.

3. Gk. aor. act. or mid. part. (nom.)=Lat. perf. pass. part. (acc.).

This construction is not common. Occurs only with verbs of motion. Instances, 23, (1 a 6). Examples: M. xiii. 33, "quod *acceptum* mulier abscondit"="ἣν λαβοῦσα γυνὴ ἐνέκρυπεν." L. xx. 10, "Caesum dimiserunt eum inanem"="δείραντες αὐτὸν ἐξαπέστειλαν κενόν." Passages where this construction occurs are: M. xiii. 33, xxi. 39, xxii. 6 (=vb.), xxvii. 2, 26, 48, Mk. xii. 13, xv. 15, L. xiii. 19, 21, xiv. 4, xx. 10, 15, xxiii. 11, 16, 53, J. xiii. 26, A. ii. 23, ix. 27, xvi. 37, xvii. 19, xxvi. 21, 2 Pet. ii. 4. Verbs in this use are accipio, afficio, apprehendo, caedo, comprehendo, depono, detraho, ejicio, emendo, flagello, induo, intingo, trado, vincio.

4. Gk. aor. act. or mid. part. (nom.+acc.)=Lat. abl. absol.

This construction, next to No. 2 (Gk. aor.=Lat. pres.) is the most frequent one in the VNT. It occurs about 175 times (1 a 88); 162 of these are in the Gospels and Acts. The Latin participle is the perfect. Examples: M. ii. 7, "*vocatis* magis"="καλέσας τοὺς μάγους." Mk. xiv. 3, "*fracto* alabastro"="συντρίψασα τὸ ἀλάβαστρον." Phil. ii. 28, "*visio* eo"="ιδόντες αὐτόν." Passages are as follows: M. ii. 7, 11, iv. 13, 20, 22, vi. 6, vii. 34, x. 1, xiii. 36, 46, xiv. 19, 23, xv. 10, 12, 32, 39, xvii. 27, xix. 25, xxi. 17, 35, xxii. 7, 13, 18, 22, 25, xxv. 3, xxvi. 30, 37, 44, 56, xxvii. 5, 6, 7, 24, 29, 54, 59, xxviii. 12, 15, Mk. i. 18, 20, 31, ii. 8, 12, 17, iii. 23, v. 36, 40, vi. 16, 20, 27, 29, 41, viii. 1, 17, 23, 23, 34, x. 50, xi. 11, xii. 12, xiv. 3, 23, 52, xv. 37, 44, L. iv. 13, v. 11, 11, 28, vi. 10, 20, vii. 9, viii. 29, 50, ix. 1, 10, 16, x. 30, 31, xv. 13, xvi. 5, xviii. 22, 23, xix. 13, 15, 28, xx. 16, xxii. 17, 19, 41, xxiii. 8, 13, xxiv. 23, 50, J. xix. 30, xx. 20, A. ii. 24, 33, 37, iii. 7, iv. 13, v. 40, vii. 24, 60, ix. 40, x. 24, xi. 18, xii. 7, 19, 20, 25, xiii. 7, 22, 51, xiv. 14, 19, xv. 30, 33, 39, 40, xvi. 22, 27, 29, 38, 40, xvii. 5, 9, 15, xviii. 23,

xix. 1, 5, 21, 28, 29, 33, xx. 1, 14, 36, xxi. 4, 5, 7, 24, 26, 32, xxii. 26, xxiii. 23, 27, 32, xxvi. 1, 10, xxvii. 15, 17, 17, 21, 40, xxviii. 2, 14, Rom. i. 27, vii. 8, 11, 1 Cor. xi. 4, 5, Gal. ii. 1, Phil. ii. 19, 28, iv. 18, Heb. ix. 12, xi. 7, 13, xii. 2, xiii. 2. Outside the Gospels and Acts this construction is only found in Rom., Gal., 1 Cor., Phil. and Heb. Sometimes this construction and No. 2 occur side by side. A. xiv. 19, "*persuasus turbis lapidantesque Paulum*" = "*πείσαντες τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ λιθάσαντες τὸν Παῦλον.*" Closely connected with this construction is one, embracing a few examples, where the Greek participle has no acc., but the noun-idea is found in the participle. M. xx. 2, "*conventionē facta*" = "*συμφωνήσας.*" xxvii. 29, Mk. x. 17, "*genu flexo*" = "*γονυπετήσας.*" xiv. 26, "*hymno dicto*" = "*ὑμνήσαντες.*" This Latin construction occurs once equivalent to the 1 aor. pass., M. ii. 12, "*responso accepto*" = "*χρηματισθέντες,*" and once equivalent to the pres. act., Mk. i. 40, "*genu flexo*" = "*γονυπετῶν.*"

5. Gk. aor. part. gen. absol. = Lat. pres. part. abl. absol.

Although the pres. part. abl. absol. occurs not unfrequently equal to the gen. absol. (130 instances), all of these except 22 are equivalent to Greek pres. participles. Of these 22, 15 are 1 aor. Example: A. iii. 13, "*judicante illo*" = "*κρίναντος ἐκείνου.*" Passages: M. i. 20, L. ii. 42, ix. 37, xxii. 10, 55, J. ii. 3, vi. 23, A. iii. 23, xii. 13, xiii. 24, xiv. 20, xxiv. 10, xxv. 21, 23, 25, xxvii. 13, xxviii. 13, 25, 1 Thes. iii. 6, 6, Heb. ix. 15, xi. 40.

6. Gk. aor. part. gen. absol. = Lat. perf. part. abl. absol.

Of the perf. part. abl. absol. equal to Gk. gen. absol. there are about 50 instances. Many of these are equal to Gk. perfect or present participles. 29 are equivalent to aorist participles, nearly all these being intransitive verbs or used without accusative. 1 Pet. iv. 1, "*Christo igitur passo*" = "*Χριστοῦ ὄν παθόντος.*" Transitive: L. ii. 43, "*consummatisque diebus*" = "*καὶ τελειωσάντων τὰς ἡμέρας.*" Passages: M. viii. 16, xiii. 6, 21, xiv. 15, 23, xvi. 2, xxvi. 20, xxvii. 1, Mk. i. 32, iv. 7, vi. 2, xiv. 17, xv. 33, xvi. 3, L. ii. 43, iv. 42, vi. 48, xxii. 55, 59, J. xiii. 2, xxi. 4, A. ii. 6, xii. 18, xv. 2, xxi. 40, xxiii. 12, xxv. 26, xxvii. 9, xxviii. 9, 1 Pet. iv. 1. There are a few cases of the perfect abl. absol. equal to Gk. aor. verb. J. xi. 41, "*elevatis oculis*" = "*ἤρε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς.*" A. xix. 19, "*computatis pretiis*" = "*συνεψήφισαν,*" xix. 21, xxi. 5.

In comparing the Gk. and Lat. participles there are added at the close of this paper two tables. The first includes participles not compounded with 'esse.' It gives the Latin verbs used in

participial form in the VNT, nearly 800, with the number of times each participle is used and the Greek verb and participle to which it is equivalent. Latin participles equal to adjectives, verbs and nouns are also included and the word given to which they are equal. The second table includes participles compounded with 'esse.' It gives the Latin verbs used in participial form of this kind, about 350, the part of 'esse' that is joined with the participle in each instance, the Greek verb and participle to which it is equal and the number of times each occurs. Forms equivalent to words other than verbs and participles are also given and the words to which they are equal. Combined with these tables is also an Index to the passages where the participles occur.

II.—USE OF THE PARTICIPLE IN THE VULGATE NT.

The participle in Latin as well as in Greek is a marked factor from a stylistic point of view. The style of the VNT, compared with that of classic authors, is decidedly influenced by the use of the participle. As we have seen, the Latin ordinarily uses a smaller number of participles than the Greek, owing partly to its deficiency in participles and partly to its preference for other constructions. Owing to the influence of the Greek on the Latin NT, the use of the participle appears to be much more frequent than in standard Latin. Although the VNT has only about two-thirds as many participles as the Greek NT, yet compared with classic writers the use, so far as I have been able to draw a comparison, is so abundant as to be marked. *The position* of the participle in the VNT is worthy of notice. It is Greek rather than Latin. In this respect the VNT, with the exception of those constructions where the lack of the Latin in participles renders a change necessary and consequently a change in position also necessary, and with the exception of occasional instances besides these, is so strongly under the influence of the Greek through a literal translation that the position of the participle simply follows that of the Greek.

Non-Classic Forms.—As we would expect, there are many forms used which are seldom found in the classic period. There are many also that are not found at all in the classic period and some which are not given in the lexicons.

In the following pages will be considered the uses of the four Latin participles, PRESENT, PERFECT, FUTURE, and GERUNDIVE.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Of the 4500 participles in the VNT about 3100 are PRESENT. These are employed in nearly every use found in Classic Latin and in some not found in the classic period. A number of constructions rare in the standard Latin are here discovered in abundance. On the other hand some that we should look for because common in writers of the period are scarcely to be traced.

Uses.

1. Pres. part. act. = reflexive.

This use is classic but not common. The earliest instance of it is said to occur in Claudius Quadrigarius, quoted by Aulus Gellius 2. 2. 13. It occurs several times in Cicero, as *De Or.* 2. 71. Also in Livy and the poets Vergil, Lucretius and Ovid. More frequently in late writers as Pliny, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, and as late as Justinian.¹ Of this use it is difficult to fix on any clear instances. The verbs with which it usually occurs, as *exerceo*, *veho*, *volvo*, *volo*, do not appear. There are, however, some traces of this construction. Some instances which might be classed under this are: Heb. vi. 15, "et sic longanimiter *ferens* adeptus est repromissionem." Jas. v. 7, 1 Tim. i. 7.

2. Pres. part. act. = passive.

This construction, which is said to be found first in Sallust and develops later into not unfrequent use in Fronto, Censorinus, Lactantius, Ammianus Marcellinus and Cassiodorus, and even in other writings of Jerome, has not been observed in any positive instances.

3. Pres. part. as predicate attribute.

M. i. 20, "Angelus . . . apparuit *dicens*." xxii. 12, "quomodo huc intrasti non *habens* vestem nuptialem?" L. xix. 6, "excepit illum *gaudens*." A. xviii. 23, "profectus est *perambulans*." Eph. v. 18, "implemini Spiritu sancto *loquentes*." This is not a Latin construction, but Greek, and at the same time very common. Some 386 instances have been noted. It occurs in every book except 1 and 2 John. M. 34, Mk. 20, L. 61, J. 14, A. 95, Rom. 9, 1 Cor. 4, 2 Cor. 6, Gal. 1, Eph. 17, Phil. 13, Col. 20, 1 Thes. 5, 2 Thes. 1, 1 Tim. 9, 2 Tim. 9, Tit. 5, Heb. 18, Jas. 4, 1 Pet. 10, 2 Pet. 12, 3 Jno. 2, Jud. 3, Rev. 10. The use in the narrative portions of the Gospels and Acts differs from that in the Epistles. In the former it is much more frequently equivalent simply to a verb.

¹ Neue, 2, p. 265. Draeger I², p. 145.

4. Pres. part. as predicate attribute taking an object.

This construction is the same as the former except that the participle is nearly always equal to a finite verb and has an object. Mk. xii. 26, "dixerit illi Deus *inquiens*: Ego sum Deus etc." A. viii. 26, "angelus . . . locutus est ad Philippum, *dicens*: Surge et vade." This is not a common Latin construction, but in the VNT it occurs frequently, in all some 334 times. It is only found with verbs of speaking. Outside the Gospels, Acts, Heb. and Rev. it is only employed in two passages, 1 Cor. xi. 25, which is taken from the Gospels, and Jud. 14. M. furnishes 98 examples, Mk. 40, L. 90, J. 20, A. 53, Heb. 5, Rev. 25.

5. Pres. part. agreeing with the object of a verb of perception.

This is a Greek construction, but not necessarily a Grecism. It is found in Latin as early as the time of Calp. Piso, quoted by Aulus Gellius 7. 9. 6. It is used by Cic., Sall., Nepos, Vitruv. and Livy. Outside these authors no instances, it is said, have been observed.¹ This being a frequent construction in Greek, it occurs frequently in the VNT, about 200 instances, M. 33, Mk. 28, L. 22, J. 23, A. 31, Rev. 46, all other books 16. This construction occurs in the writings of John in larger proportion to the other books than almost any other construction. This is owing to the large amount of description. In his epistles it occurs but twice. Occasionally in Rev. the participle in this construction is equivalent to a clause, and sometimes where several participles are used after one verb those farthest removed are equal to finite verbs, as is the case with the nom. predicate attribute. Examples: M. iii. 7, "videns multos . . . *venientes*." J. vii. 32, "audierunt Pharisei turbam *murmurantem*." A. iii. 9, "vidit omnis populus eum *ambulantem et laudantem* Deum." Rev. x. 8, "audivi vocem . . . *loquentem* mecum et *dicentem*." This construction is limited for the most part to verbs of seeing and hearing. Occasionally it is found with some others, as L. ii. 46, "invenerunt illum . . . *sedentem*"; xii. 37, "invenerit *vigilantes*." J. v. 38, "verbum ejus non habetis in vobis *manens*." A. xx. 12, "adduxerunt puerum *viventem*." The force of this construction is to express the actual condition of the object of the verb.²

Other passages in which it occurs are the following: M. iii. 7, 16, 16, iv. 18, 21, viii. 14, 14, 16, 16, 17, ix. 2, 9, 23, xii. 17, 44, xiii. 35, xiv. 26, xv. 31, 31, 31, xvi. 28, xxii. 16, xxiv. 15, 30, 46, xxv. 37, 37, 44, 44, xxvi. 40, 43, 64, 64, Mk. i. 10, 10, 16, 19, ii. 14,

¹ Schmalz, p. 285.

² Gildersleeve. Gram., 527.

v. 15, 31, vi. 33, 48, 49, vii. 30, viii. 25, ix. 14, 25, xii. 28, xiii. 14, 26, 36, xiv. 37, 40, 58, 62, 62, 67, xv. 21, 21, xvi. 5, L. ii. 46, 46, v. 2, vi. 38, viii. 35, x. 18, xii. 37, 44, 54, 55, xvii. 7, xviii. 36, xix. 32, xxi. 2, 27, xxii. 45, 56, xxiii. 2, 2, 2, J. i. 29, 32, 33, 33, 36, 38, 48, 52, 52, ii. 14, v. 19, 38, vi. 19, 62, vii. 32, ix. 12, xi. 17, 33, 33, xix. 26, xx. 12, 14, xxi. 20, A. i. 10, 11, ii. 6, 11, iii. 3, 9, iv. 14, v. 23, vi. 11, 14, vii. 55, 56, 59, 59, viii. 30, ix. 12, 12, x. 3, 3, 11, 46, 46, xi. 5, xiv. 9, xx. 12, xxii. 18, xxiv. 12, 12, xxv. 16, xxviii. 4, Rom. i. 30, vi. 11, 13, xii. 1, 1, xvi. 19, 1 Cor. viii. 10, 2 Cor. v. 8, 1 Tim. iii. 8, 8, 11, Heb. vi. 19, x. 25, 1 Jno. iii. 15, 2 Jno. 4, Rev. v. 2, 6, 13, vi. 3, 5, vii. 1, 1, 2, 2, viii. 2, ix. 13, x. 1, 4, 5, 8, 8, xi. 12, xii. 10, xiii. 1, 5, 11, xiv. 6, 13, xv. 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, xvi. 1, 5, 7, xvii. 3, 3, xviii. 1, 1, 4, xix. 17, xx. 1, 1, 12, xxi. 1, 3, 11, 11, xxii. 1.

The present participle is often equivalent to a secondary sentence. The constructions of this sort do not differ materially from the regular classic use. Of all the present participles (nearly 3100) about 760 belong to this class, as here arranged. They have been classified according to what was conceived to be the most prominent idea.

6. Present part. = relative clause.

Common in all Latin, this construction is the most frequent in the VNT of all that are equivalent to secondary sentences. Some 324 have been noted. M. 59, Mk. 27, L. 41, J. 15, A. 58, Rev. 36, Epistles 87. It is found in all the books except 1 Thes., Philemon, 2 and 3 Jno.

7. Present part. = temporal sentence.

This is very common, occurring almost as often as the preceding. Instances 302. M. 78, Mk. 57, L. 32, J. 13, A. 72, other books 50. The very abundant use in Math. and Acts may be noted. It is employed in all books except Phil., Col., Tit., Phile., 1 and 2 Jno.

8. Present part. = causal sentence.

This is much less frequent. In all about 86 instances, and many of these questionable. It occurs in nearly all the books. Passages: M. ii. 16, 18, 22, v. 1, xii. 1, 15, 25, xv. 9, 31, xvi. 8, xx. 11, xxii. 25, 30, xxv. 25, xxvi. 10, Mk. iii. 8, vi. 20, vii. 3, 8, xii. 24, xv. 15, L. ii. 45, v. 19, xi. 24, xix. 22, 22, xxiii. 20, J. ii. 23, xx. 15, xxi. 12, A. iv. 21, vii. 9, ix. 26, 38, xiii. 27, xvi. 27, 34, xxii. 30, xxiii. 6, 10, 18, 28, xxiv. 10, 27, xxv. 9, 20, xxvi. 11, xxvii. 43, Rom. v. 3, xii. 6, xv. 23, 1 Cor. xv. 58, 2 Cor. i. 7, iii. 12, iv. 1, v. 2, 6, 11, 14, vii. 1, 8, ix. 13, Gal. i. 12, Phil. i. 6, Col. iii. 9,

1 Tim. iv. 8, 2 Tim. iv. 3, 10, Heb. iv. 14, vi. 6, 17, vii. 25, x. 19, xi. 7, 19, 31, xii. 1, Jas. i. 2, 1 Pet. i. 22, iv. 4, 13, 2 Pet. iii. 14, Rev. xii. 12.

9. Present part. = concessive clause.

This use is still less frequent than the preceding. In all only 34 examples, M. xii. 20, xiii. 13, 13, 14, xxi. 32, Mk. iv. 12, 12, viii. 18, 18, L. v. 5, viii. 10, xi. 44, xxiii. 14, A. xiii. 28, xvii. 30, xviii. 25, xxviii. 17, Rom. ii. 14, 2 Cor. x. 3, Phile. i. 8, Heb. xi. 8, 1 Pet. i. 8, 2 Pet. i. 12, ii. 8, 2 Jno. 12, Jude 5. More doubtful are M. xiv. 5, xxi. 46, Mk. ix. 8, A. xxviii. 26, 1 Cor. v. 3, 1 Tim. v. 6, Heb. xii. 17.

10. Present part. = conditional sentence.

This construction is rare. Only 17 have been observed, and several of these are uncertain. This is the first construction in which the Gospels and the Acts do not furnish the majority of the instances. 12 of these are from the Epistles. Passages: M. xxi. 22, Mk. vii. 7 (?), L. xv. 8 (?), xvii. 7, A. xv. 29, Rom. ii. 27, iv. 24, 1 Cor. vi. 1, xi. 29, Gal. vi. 9, 1 Tim. iv. 6, 16 (?), Heb. vi. 8, xi. 32, 1 Pet. iii. 6, 6, 2 Pet. i. 10, 19 (?).

11. Present part. = purpose.

The participle in this construction is used to express the purpose of the action of the verb. This would usually be translated into English by the infinitive. The present participle, as will be seen later, is also found equivalent to a simple infinitive. Between this simple infinitive and the infinitive denoting purpose it has been the endeavor of the writer to always distinguish. The participle expressing purpose occurs in many Latin writers, but is not a common construction in any Latin. In the VNT it is very rare. Instances noted, 19. Example: M. xxvii. 49, "sine, videamus an veniat Elias *liberans* eum." Some of the instances cited below are uncertain. Passages: M. viii. 6, xvi. 1, xix. 3, xxii. 35, xxvii. 49, Mk. x. 2, L. vii. 3, J. i. 31, vi. 6, viii. 6, A. iii. 26, ix. 38, xvi. 35, xix. 31, xxi. 26, xxvii. 17, 2 Cor. i. 23, vi. 13, Tit. ii. 12. Other passages which perhaps might be classified under this are: M. iv. 23, 23, 23, ix. 35, xvi. 1, xix. 28, xxii. 16, 35, L. x. 25, xxii. 30, A. vi. 9, x. 36, xiv. 22, xvii. 13, xx. 25.

12. Present part. = manner.

In this construction the participle indicates the manner or means of the action expressed by the verb. It is closely connected in some instances with the use of the participle as a gerund. Also as indicating the manner of an action it might not unfrequently

be classed under the list of participles equivalent to adverbs. Examples: L. xix. 6, "*festinans* descendit, et excepit illum *gaudens*." A. xxvii. 38, "*alleviabant* navem *jactantes* triticum in mare." Some 71 instances. Passages: M. xiv. 25, 31 (?), xxvi. 51 (?), xxvii. 35, Mk. vi. 48, xv. 19, 24, L. ii. 16, 48, iv. 30, 40, viii. 12, 47, ix. 21, xi. 27, xviii. 11, 13, xix. 6, 37, xxi. 36, xxiii. 5, J. viii. 2, 9, A. v. 30, 41, vii. 35, viii. 9, 39, ix. 8, x. 25, 39, xiii. 27, 33, 43, 46, xiv. 18, xv. 8, xvii. 31, xviii. 28, xix. 24, xx. 35, xxvi. 7, 11, Rom. viii. 3, ix. 28, 28, 1 Cor. iv. 12, viii. 12, 12, Gal. iv. 16, Eph. vi. 9, Phil. ii. 7, 8, iii. 18, iv. 14, Col. iii. 22, 22, 22, 1 Tim. i. 6, ii. 8, iv. 1, vi. 10, 21, Tit. i. 11, Heb. xii. 4, xiii. 17, 1 Pet. ii. 15, iv. 13, 2 Pet. ii. 18, 19, iii. 12, Jude 7.

13. Present part. = verb.

The present participle is constantly employed where in English we would use a finite verb and conjunction. This is a common construction in Latin, but much more frequent in Greek. Owing to the influence of the Greek on the VNT, this is found in greater abundance than in Latin generally. M. ii. 9, "ut ego *veniens* adorem eum." L. iv. 39, "*surgens* ministrabat illis." J. i. 15, "et clamat *dicens*." A. xxviii. 15, "gratias *agens* Deo accepit fiduciam." Unlike the preceding constructions, this does not express some circumstance of the word with which it is joined, but something separate and additional. The two ideas are, however, usually very closely connected, being generally parts of one notion. For the most part the participle precedes the verb. The common exception to this is '*dicens*,' which follows and occurs in this construction some 334 times. M. 98, Mk. 40, L. 91, J. 20, A. 53, Rom., Heb., Jas., Jud., Rev. 32. Participles of other verbs are found in the construction 398 times. M. 101, Mk. 74, L. 88, J. 5, A. 100, other books 30. These are not used in Rom., Gal., Col., 2 Tim., Tit., Phile., 1, 2, 3 Jno., and Jude. There are 732 instances in all, which is evidently a much larger proportion than is usual in Latin.

14. Present part. = infinitive verb.

This construction separate from the idea of purpose is rare. M. vi. 16, "ut appareant hominibus *jejunantes*." A. xxvii. 12, "si quomodo possent *devenientes* Phoenicem hiemare." Very few instances are unquestionable. May cite: M. i. 18, vi. 16, 17, xviii. 8, 9, Mk. i. 7, ix. 43, 45, 47, A. xv. 23, xxiii. 29, xxvii. 12, 2 Pet. i. 19.

15. Present part. = adverb.

This occurs with participles expressing some action of the mind

or body. Many participles placed under No. 12, as *gaudens*, *dolens*, *flens*, *exultans*, *festinans*, might be classified here. Those which are perhaps more decidedly adverbial are found in *mentiens* M. v. 11, *blasphemans* L. xxii. 65, *ignorans* A. xvii. 23, 1 Tim. i. 13, *volens* Rom. viii. 20, 1 Cor. ix. 17, 2 Pet. iii. 5, *intelligens* Eph. v. 5.

16. Present part. = substantive.

This use, which is found in early and classic Latin and more frequently in late Latin, is one of the marked characteristics of the VNT. M. iii. 3, "*vox clamantis in deserto*." L. xx. 17, "*lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*." Eph. iv. 29, "*ut det gratiam audientibus*." This is usually the translation of the Greek participle with the article. Sometimes, however, it is equivalent to the same without the article. In English it would for the most part be expressed by a relative clause; but occasionally it has no relative force and is not only in use but in signification entirely substantival. Sometimes it occurs as the object of a preposition, as in M. xxv. 9, "*ad vendentes*"; Mk. xv. 35, "*de circumstantibus*." The abundance of this construction is owing to the literal translation of the Greek. Occurrences 177. M. 21, Mk. 19, L. 22, J. 8, A. 12, Rev. 31, Epistles 64. Passages: M. iii. 3, iv. 16, v. 42, 44, 44, vii. 8, 8, viii. 10, ix. 12, 12, xii. 48, xiii. 18, xvi. 28, xxi. 14, 16, 42, xxii. 10, 11, 32, xxiv. 19, xxv. 29, Mk. i. 3, v. 38, 38, vi. 22, 26, ix. 1, 23, x. 13, 24, xi. 5, 15, 15, 15, xii. 10, xiii. 17, xiv. 3, 47, 69, xv. 29, L. i. 50, 53, iii. 4, 11, vi. 28, 29, 33, viii. 16, ix. 53, x. 21, xi. 10, 13, xiv. 10, 15, xix. 24, 45, 45, xx. 17, 30, xxi. 23, xxii. 21, xxiv. 6, J. i. 23, ii. 14, v. 3, vi. 11, x. 21, xii. 2, xiii. 28, xxi. 12, A. iii. 2, iv. 11, 32, v. 14, viii. 32, xi. 21, xvii. 17, xix. 18, 22, xxii. 20, xxiii. 2, xxiv. 5, Rom. i. 32, viii. 28, ix. 12, 16, x. 14, 15, 20, xii. 14, 15, 15, xv. 3, 1 Cor. i. 18, 19, 21, v. 10, 11, vi. 9, xv. 20, 58, 2 Cor. ix. 10, Gal. iii. 22, iv. 3, Eph. iv. 28, 29, 1 Thes. i. 7, iv. 13, v. 3, 1 Tim. iv. 2, 2, 2, v. 10, 20, vi. 15, 2 Tim. ii. 14, Heb. vii. 25, ix. 28, x. 2, 33, xi. 1, 6, xii. 25, 25, xiii. 5, 9, Jas. i. 12, ii. 5, iii. 4, 18, iv. 17, 17, 1 Pet. ii. 7, 23, iii. 12, Rev. ii. 7, 14, 15, 17, iii. 10, iv. 9, 9, 10, 10, v. 1, 7, 13, 14, vi. 16, viii. 13, x. 6, xi. 1, 10, 18, xiii. 12, 14, xiv. 6, 14, 15, xvii. 8, xix. 16, 18, 21, xx. 11, xxi. 6, xxii. 15. Also may be quoted: Rom. viii. 38, 1 Cor. i. 19, 27, iii. 19, 20, 22, Heb. ix. 9, x. 9, xii. 11, Rev. iv. 2, ix. 12, xxi. 13.

17. Present part. = adjective.

This use is scattered through nearly all the books, but not to

any great extent. It appears to be less frequent in the VNT than in Latin generally. Seldom occurs except with participles which are so used in the classic period. Heb. xiii. 14, "non enim habemus hic *manentem* civitatem." Passages: L. ix. 29, 37, xiii. 33, xxiv. 4, J. vi. 57, A. ii. 2, vii. 26, x. 23, xiii. 42, 44, xvi. 11, xvii. 4, xviii. 24, 24, xix. 13, xx. 15, xxi. 1, 18, xxiii. 11, xxv. 17, xxvii. 3, 18, Rom. iii. 13, 25, xv. 23, 1 Cor. vii. 26, xiii. 1, 1, 4, xv. 45, 45, 2 Cor. iii. 10, viii. 14, ix. 2, 14, xi. 23, Gal. i. 4, Eph. i. 19, ii. 7, Phil. iii. 8, 1 Tim. ii. 24, Tit. i. 8, Heb. vii. 18, ix. 9, 14, x. 20, 31, 34, xii. 22, 29, xiii. 14, 1 Pet. v. 8, 2 Pet. i. 12, Jud. i. 13, Rev. iv. 5, 7, xv. 7, xvi. 3, xix. 8.

18. Present part. = gerund.

The gerund is used in classic Latin to express manner, means, separation, and the participle is sometimes found instead. In the idea of manner, means, many of the words given under No. 12 might be classed under this use. Here are given only those which seem more distinctly gerund in force. M. vi. 27, "quis autem vestrum *cogitans* potest adicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum." The same Gk. in L. xii. 25 is rendered *cogitando*. A. v. 42, "non cessabant . . . *docentes et evangelizantes*." The following may be cited: M. xi. 1, xiii. 29, xxvi. 12, xxvii. 4, Mk. xi. 5, 24, xv. 30 (?), L. xi. 8, 45, xviii. 6, 18, xxiii. 5 (?), J. viii. 7, A. xii. 16, xiv. 17, xix. 26, xx. 31, xxiv. 8, Rom. xii. 20, 2 Cor. xi. 7 (?), Gal. vi. 9, Eph. i. 16, Col. i. 9, 2 Thes. iii. 13, 1 Tim. i. 12, 1 Pet. iii. 17 (?). In the following passages the Gk. part. is rendered by the gerund instead of by the Latin participle: L. x. 26, xii. 25, xv. 13, A. x. 33, 38, 38, xvi. 16, Rom. ix. 31, 1 Cor. xii. 24, Eph. iv. 28, Col. i. 9, Heb. iv. 7, vii. 27, viii. 10, x. 16, xi. 9.

19. Present part. + parts of 'esse' = verb.

This construction is supposed by some to have been borrowed from the Greek and the Greek from the Hebrew. Doubtless the Hebrew had an influence on the Greek and the Greek on the Latin, but the construction seems rather to be a general phenomenon of language. It is found to some extent in almost all languages. In the Indo-European family it is found as early as the Sanskrit, e. g. "parikrīḍanta āsan" (they were playing about), "vakṣyan bhavati" (he is carrying or intending to carry), "dāsyant syāt" (he may be giving or going to give). It is not uncommon in the Brahmanas.¹ In the Semitic family it is found as early as the Assyrian.

¹ Whitney's Sanskrit Gram. 1075.

In the Hebrew it occurs frequently. הַבָּקָר הָיָה חֹרְשׁוֹת Job i. 14, (the oxen were plowing). Probably the Hebrew had an influence on the NT use, as it is more frequent there than in the Greek usually. In Greek it is said to be mostly confined to poetry, except in the case of Herodotus. It is found in Plato, Demos. and many others. In Latin this construction is found in all periods and belongs to the 'sermo vulgaris.' It occurs often in the comic poets. Plautus and Terence use some forms of this oftener than the corresponding verbal forms, as 'sis sciens.' Much used in Vitruv. Found also in Cat., Cic., Ovid, Livy, Sen., Aul. Gel., and others. In the VNT this construction is generally a translation of the Greek present participle + *εἶμι*. Sometimes, however, this Greek construction is rendered by a Latin verb, and occasionally a Greek verb, especially imperfect tense, is rendered by this construction. Occurrences 138. M. 10, Mk. 21, L. 32, J. 10, A. 26, other books 39. Of these, 87 have the imperf. ind. of 'esse,' 16 the pres., 11 fut., 10 pres. sub., 7 impera., 3 perf. ind., 3 imp. sub. Of the 99 cases in the Gospels and Acts, 80 have imp. ind. Of the 39 instances in the Epistles only 4 have imp. ind. There is also another difference between Gospels and Acts and the other portions. Almost always in Gospels and Acts the two parts are placed together, which is important, while elsewhere they are often separated so that the participle becomes only an adjective. Passages: M. v. 25, vii. 29, ix. 36, xix. 22, xxiv. 38, 38, 38, 38, 41, xxvii. 54, Mk. i. 4, 4, 22, 39, 39, ii. 6, 6, 18, iv. 38, v. 5, 5, 11, 40, ix. 4, x. 22, 32, xiii. 11, 25, xiv. 49, xv. 43, L. i. 11, 20, 21, 22, ii. 33, iii. 23, iv. 20, 44, v. 10, 29, vi. 12, vii. 2, viii. 40, ix. 18, xi. 1, xii. 35, xiii. 10, xv. 1, xvii. 35, xix. 17, 47, xxi. 37, xxii. 69, xxiii. 8, xxiv. 32, 53, J. i. 28, iii. 23, x. 40, xi. 1, xiii. 23, xviii. 18, 18, 25, 25, A. i. 14, ii. 3, 5, 42, iv. 34, v. 25, vi. 4, viii. 1, ix. 9, 28, 28, 28, x. 30, xi. 5, xii. 6, 12, xiv. 7, xvi. 9, 9, 12, xxii. 19, 19, xxiii. 11, xxviii. 25, Rom. iii. 26, 1 Cor. vii. 29, 29, 29, 29, x. 6, xiv. 7, 9, xv. 19, 2 Cor. i. 9, iii. 5, v. 19, Gal. iv. 3, Eph. iv. 32, Col. i. 18, ii. 5, 23, iii. 1, 2 Tim. iii. 2, Tit. iii. 3, Heb. ii. 13, Jas. i. 17, iii. 15, v. 8, 1 Pet. ii. 25, Rev. i. 18, iii. 2. More doubtful are: Mk. xv. 40, L. ii. 8, 8, 25, iv. 33, xi. 14, J. vi. 64, A. v. 25, xvi. 9, 2 Cor. v. 19, 1 Thes. ii. 6, 2 Tim. iii. 2, Tit. iii. 3, 3, 3, Heb. iv. 12, x. 11, 11, Jas. v. 7, 1 Pet. iv. 8, 2 Pet. i. 9.

20. Present part. repeated with its verb.

This is noteworthy, as it was distinctly avoided in classic Latin and later. There are some 25 instances, as follows: M. xiii. 13,

13, 14, Mk. iv. 12, L. vi. 33, viii. 10, A. v. 4, vii. 34, xxviii. 26, Rom. xii. 15, 15, xv. 3, 29, 1 Cor. i. 19, vii. 29, 29, 29, viii. 12, 2 Cor. iv. 15, Heb. vi. 14, 14, Rev. vi. 2, xiv. 2, xxi. 12.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

There are not a great many instances of this construction, about 120 in all. These may be divided as follows:

1. Present part. abl. absol. = time.

101 come under this class, five-sixths of all used. The writings of Luke (L. and A.) furnish as many instances as all the other books combined. Passages: M. i. 20, vi. 3, ix. 10, 18, 27, xi. 7, xii. 46, xvii. 5, 9, 22, xx. 29, xxiv. 3, xxv. 5, xxvi. 26, 47, 71, xxvii. 19, xxviii. 13, Mk. v. 35, ix. 9, x. 46, xiv. 18, 18, 18, 43, L. ii. 42, iii. 1, 15, 15, 21, viii. 23, 45, 49, ix. 34, 34, 37, 43, 57, xi. 29, xii. 1, xiv. 32, xix. 11, 33, 36, xx. 1, 1, xxii. 10, 47, 55, 60, xxiv. 41, 41, J. iv. 51, vi. 23 (?), vii. 14, viii. 30, A. i. 9, iv. 1, v. 15, vi. 1, vii. 31, x. 9, 9, 19, 44, xii. 13, xiii. 2, 2, 24, 42, xiv. 20, xvi. 16, xviii. 6, 6, 14, xxi. 31, xxii. 23, 23, 23, xxiv. 10, 25, xxv. 8, xxvi. 24, xxvii. 13, 20, 20, 27, 30, xxviii. 6, 6, 25, Rom. vii. 2, 3, 1 Cor. xi. 18, 20, 2 Cor. iv. 18, 1 Thes. iii. 6, 6, Heb. ix. 8.

2. Present part. abl. absol. = cause.

Of this the instances are very few, as follows: L. vii. 42, J. ii. 3, vi. 19, A. xx. 9, xxv. 21, 25, xxvi. 3, xxvii. 9, xxviii. 19.

3. Present part. abl. absol. = concession.

Examples still fewer than the preceding. A. iii. 13, xviii. 20, xix. 30.

4. Present part. abl. absol. = condition.

Only two examples. A. xviii. 21, Heb. x. 26.

A few abl. absol.'s not classified are L. xx. 45, A. xxi. 5, xxv. 23, xxviii. 13.

5. Present part. abl. absol. with acc. object.

This construction, not common in Latin, is rare in the VNT. M. i. 20 "haec . . . eo *cogitante*," xxv. 5 "moram *faciente* sponso," xxvi. 71. The abl. absol. of pres. part. dept. with acc. object, which is seldom found in classic Latin, occurs with one verb, 'loquor.' M. ix. 18, "haec illo *loquente*." L. ix. 34, J. viii. 30, A. x. 44, xxvi. 24.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

In the VNT the perfect participle occurs less frequently than the present. About 1400:3100. Its uses are mostly regular. Peculiar constructions are few. Uses:

1. Perfect part. pass. = active.

No positive instances of this have been observed. There are some passages that may be taken in this way. Heb. ix. 13, "si . . . cinis vitulae *aspersus* inquinatos sanctificat." The same participle occurs in Rev. xix. 13 as passive. Phil. iv. 15, "in ratione *dati* (δόσεως) et *accepti* (λήψεως)." Rom. v. 16, 1 Tim. iii. 4, Heb. x. 22, 22.

2. Perfect part. pass. = reflexive.

Faint traces of this are found, as L. vii. 44, "et *conversus* ad mulierem dixit." See Index to Verbs for other passages with 'converto.'

3. Perfect part. dep't = passive.

This use extends all through the language, but is more common in the later period. In classic Latin there is a considerable number of deponent perfect participles which have also a passive meaning or only this. Only two verbs have been found in this construction in the VNT. 'Interpreter,' J. i. 39, A. ix. 36. So used also by Cic. and Sall. And 'testificor,' Rom. iii. 21. So used by Cic. and Ovid. This use of the participle arises from the employment of both an active and deponent form of the verb at some period. Of deponent verbs with perfect participles used as passive, Draeger¹ gives nearly a hundred. In the VNT only 4 of these occur in the perfect participle, 2 active and 2 passive.

4. Perfect part. dep't = present.

In this construction we may find a Gk. influence.² It is employed not unfrequently all through Latin in historical style, usually where the present participle is not in use.³ Found in Cic., Caes., Liv., Verg., Hor., Tac., Plin., and others. In the VNT it occurs with a variety of verbs. Example: L. xx. 26, "et *mirati* in responso ejus tacuerunt." Some 36 passages may be classed here, all except L. ix. 6 being the translation of the Gk. aor. M. xviii. 27, 28 (?), 34, xx. 3, 34, xxvi. 39 (?), Mk. i. 19 (?), 21, 41, iii. 27, v. 39, vii. 24 (?), ix. 22, x. 21, xi. 21, L. i. 28, vii. 36, viii. 7 (?), ix. 6, xiv. 21, xix. 1, xx. 26, J. i. 43, A. xiv. 9, xvi. 17, xix. 8, xx. 10, 11, xxi. 5, 8, Heb. vii. 1, xi. 27, 29, 1 Pet. i. 16, 17, ii. 15.

5. Perfect part. = abstract noun.

The participle agrees with a substantive, but is equivalent to an abstract verbal noun followed by its own substantive in the genitive. This occurs in old Latin only in a pair of phrases, 'opus

¹ Hist. Synt. der lat. Sprache, I, p. 156.

² Draeger, II, p. 776.

³ Madvig, Gram., 431.

'est' and 'usus est.' It increases in the classic period, and is most use by Livy, then decreases, becoming frequent, however, in Tac. Is restricted in early Latin to the phrases mentioned, accompanied by the ablative of a participle either with or without a substantive. In Cic. it is first found without 'opus' and 'usus est,' and in other cases besides the ablative. Caes. does not appear to employ the construction. Some instances in Sall. Plautus and Terence differ in their use. The earliest example of the construction is from Naevius.¹ In the VNT this use is found but seldom, and where the construction occurs it is the same in the Greek. Gal. ii. 4, "propter *subintroductos* falsos fratres." Heb. x. 26, "post *acceptam* notitiam veritatis." L. xxiii. 19, A. xi. 28, xv. 25, Rom. v. 16, Eph. iv. 16(?).

6. Perfect part. as predicate attribute.

Peculiar constructions of this character, such as Latin poetry sometimes adopts from the Gk., do not occur. The nearest approach to such is with verbs of standing, moving, etc. A. ix. 7, "stabant *stupefacti*." Heb. xi. 27, "reliquit Aegyptum non *veritus*," etc.

Even in this use it seems to be a Gk. construction rather than a Latin. Of the examples the number is limited. About 40, and these mostly in the Epistles.

7. Perfect part. agreeing with the object of a verb of perception.

This is the construction, developed from the Latin through the French, from which comes the English perfect tense with 'have.' It is not an unfrequent construction in Latin, but is used to no great extent in the VNT. Mk. i. 10, "vidit caelos *aperitos*"; viii. 17, "*caecatum* habetis cor vestrum." Heb. x. 29, "qui . . . et sanguinem testamenti *pollutum* duxerit." Passages: M. xii. 44, 44, xiii. 33, Mk. i. 10, v. 15, vi. 9, viii. 17, xi. 2, 4, xvi. 4, 5, L. ii. 12, 12, 16, iv. 23, vi. 38, 38, viii. 35, xi. 25, 25, xiv. 18, 19, xviii. 24, xix. 20, 30, xx. 10, xxii. 12, xxiv. 2, 12, 33, J. i. 52, xvii. 13, 26, 26, xviii. 24, xix. 33, xx. 1, 5, 6, 7, xxi. 9, 9, A. v. 10, 23, vii. 56, ix. 2, 21, x. 11, xvi. 27, xvii. 16, xxiv. 18, 27, xxv. 26, 27, xxviii. 7, Rom. ii. 15, ix. 25, 28, 1 Cor. i. 23, ii. 2, Eph. iv. 18, Phil. iii. 21, iv. 18(?), Col. i. 28, 1 Tim. iii. 8, Heb. ii. 8, 9, v. 14, x. 29, 33, 33, xii. 1, 2 Pet. i. 18, ii. 14, Rev. i. 13, 13, ii. 17, x. 1, 2, xii. 6, xiii. 3, xiv. 1, xv. 2, xvii. 5, xix. 11, 12, 19, xxi. 1, 12.

8. Perfect part. + fut. of 'esse' = future pass. verb.

This construction, in which the participle may be considered

¹ See Schmalz.

merely adjectival, scarcely occurs in the VNT, and when it does, is an exact translation of the Greek. M. xvi. 19, "quodcunque ligaveris super terram, *erit ligatum* et in coelis et quodcunque solveris super terram, *erit solutum* et in coelis." These might be taken as regular fut. perfects but were probably felt as simple futures. M. xviii. 18, 18, L. vi. 40 (?), xii. 52 (?).

9. Perfect part. = verb.

As the present participle occurs frequently expressing an idea different from and additional to that of the verb and equivalent to a second verb, so the perfect participle is sometimes used in the same way. In fact it is almost the same as the construction with the present participle, for it occurs generally with deponent verbs where the perfect participle is equal to a present, *i. e.* same time as the principal verb. M. vii. 6, "ne forte conculcent eas pedibus suis et *conversi* dirumpant vos." Places: M. xv. 21, xxii. 10, xxiv. 1, xxvi. 22, 75, Mk. i. 22, 35, v. 30, ix. 22, 30, x. 22, xvi. 20, L. vii. 9, ix. 55, x. 23, xi. 26, 37, xiv. 21, 25, xv. 28, xix. 45, xxii. 32, 61, 62, xxiii. 28, 55, xxiv. 9, J. i. 38, xx. 16, A. v. 22, vii. 32, ix. 40, x. 4, xii. 17, xiii. 14, xvi. 17, 18, xviii. 1, 19, xix. 8, 16, xx. 1, 10, xxi. 5, 8, xxiv. 6, 26, 2 Cor. v. 3, Heb. xi. 36, Jas. ii. 9, iii. 6, 1 Pet. iii. 15, 2 Pet. i. 16, ii. 20, 22, Rev. iv. 1, 4, vii. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, xxi. 19.

10. Perfect part. = substantive.

This construction is little found in classic Latin except with a limited number of words. The use of the VNT corresponds with this. Not a few perfect participles are construed as substantives, but their force is rather relative than substantival, *e. g.* M. xxvii. 9, "pretium *appretiati*" (the price of the priced one, *i. e.* of the one who was priced). Clear substantival examples are few. L. xi. 13, "si ergo vos . . . nostis bona *data* dare filiis vestris." A. vii. 48, "sed non *Excelsus* in manufactis habitat"; xxiii. 18, "*vinctus* Paulus rogavit me." Phil. iii. 14, "ad *destinatum* persequor." M. xi. 11, xv. 9, xviii. 30, 34, xix. 9, xxii. 3, 4, xxiv. 22, 22, 31, xxv. 1, 1, xxvii. 9, Mk. i. 3, 4, xii. 29, L. ii. 26, iii. 4, iv. 2, vii. 12, 28, viii. 17, 17, xi. 13, 33, xviii. 7, xxiii. 35, 41, xxiv. 49, A. v. 16, vii. 10, 48, x. 22, xv. 16, xvi. 27, xx. 30, xxiii. 18, xxviii. 30, Rom. ii. 16, iv. 4, viii. 28, 33, ix. 11, xiii. 6, 7, xvi. 13, 1 Cor. ii. 6, iv. 5, xiv. 25, xvi. 1, 2 Cor. i. 2, v. 19, Gal. iii. 10, 13, Eph. i. 6, 11, iii. 1, iv. 1, Phil. i. 12, 25, iii. 13, iv. 15, 15, 17, Col. ii. 3, iii. 12, 2 Thes. i. 8, 1 Tim. vi. 20, 2 Tim. i. 8, 12, ii. 10, Tit. i. 1, 15, Phile. i. 1, 9, Heb. v. 14, ix. 13, xiii. 7, 17, 24, Jas. i.

17, Rev. xix. 16, xxi. 8. Many of the words given are found in classic Latin as substantives. There are in the VNT a number of instances of *mortuus* (=dead person) that are not included here. Passages where the perfect participle, as substantive, has a still more prominent relative force are as follows: L. viii. 34, xiv. 7, 17, xvi. 18, xxiii. 49, J. ix. 32, xi. 37, A. xv. 29, xxi. 25, 25, xxii. 5, xxvi. 18, 1 Cor. vii. 3, 8, Heb. x. 14, xii. 11, 27, xiii. 3, Rev. vi. 9, vii. 4, xx. 4.

11. Perfect part. = adjective.

There is no considerable use of this outside of a few forms such as *benedictus*, *dilectus*, *perfectus*, *electus*, *sanctus* which occur very frequently in the Epistles. L. iv. 19, "praedicare annum Domini *acceptum*." A. xvii. 26, "definiens *statuta* tempora"; xii. 21, "*statuto* die." This last is post-classic, cf. Liv. 31, 29, Suet. Claud. 42. 1 Tim. ii. 8, "mulieres in habitu *ornato*." M. xxiii. 27, L. iv. 19, ix. 41, xv. 23, 27, 30, A. ii. 3, 23, vi. 13, xii. 21, xiii. 17, xiv. 16, xvi. 11, 17, xvii. 26, xxiii. 3, Rom. iv. 19, 1 Cor. xv. 15, 2 Cor. iii. 18, vi. 2, 6, viii. 19, ix. 2, 5, Phil. ii. 15, 1 Tim. ii. 8, vi. 5, Jas. i. 21, 1 Pet. iv. 3, 2 Pet. i. 16, ii. 3, Rev. ii. 17, iii. 8, x. 8, xvii. 16.

12. Perfect part. = adverb.

This is very little used. Scarcely found in the VNT. Only two passages have been observed. J. xix. 38, "post haec autem rogavit Pilatum Joseph ab Arimathaea, eo quod esset discipulus Jesu, *occultus* autem propter metum Judaeorum." Rom. i. 20, "invisibilia enim ejus . . . *intellecta* conspiciuntur."

13. Perfect part. = relative sentence.

A common construction in classic Latin. About 150 instances in VNT. Mk. xvi. 6, "Jesum quaeritis Nazarenum *crucifixum*." The same in M. xxviii. 5 is rendered "qui crucifixus est." Some instances have already been given under No. 10. Others are: M. v. 15, 32, xi. 8, 8, xii. 25, 25, xiii. 35, 44, 47, xv. 22, xix. 9, xxi. 2, xxii. 3, 4, xxv. 34, xxvi. 47, xxvii. 34, 37, Mk. iv. 22, 22, xiv. 51, 58, 58, xvi. 5, 6, L. i. 17, 27, ii. 5, 12, 16, iv. 18, 19, 23, vii. 8, 24, 25, ix. 31, x. 15, xi. 17, xii. 19, xiii. 6, xxiii. 19, 53, J. i. 6, ii. 9, v. 13, viii. 3, xii. 1, A. ii. 22, iv. 12, x. 38, 41, xi. 11, xv. 25, xx. 32, xxii. 3, xxiii. 27, xxv. 19, Rom. i. 1, 1, 7, 7, v. 16, ix. 25, 25, xvi. 25, 26, 1 Cor. i. 1, 2, 2, 24, ii. 13, 2 Cor. iii. 7, Gal. iii. 17, iv. 2, Eph. iii. 9, Col. iv. 12, 1 Tim. iii. 4, iv. 6, vi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 6, 8, Heb. i. 14, ii. 8, iv. 15, vii. 28, ix. 4, xii. 1, 2, 12, 12, 1 Pet. i. 4, 5, 20, 20, 2 Pet. ii. 17, 22, iii. 15, Jud. i. 1, 3, 23, Rev. v. 1,

i, 6, vii. 9, viii. 7, ix. 7, x. 1, 2, 8, xv. 2, 6, 6, xix. 13, xxi. 1, 27, xxii. 18.

14. Perfect part. = temporal sentence.

There are about 70 instances in the VNT. Rev. vi. 14, "et coelum recessit sicut liber *involutus*." Passages: M. ii. 22, iii. 16, ix. 32, xvi. 23, xviii. 28, xx. 3, xxvi. 39, 58, xxviii. 12, Mk. i. 19, 45, v. 39, vi. 1, vii. 24, viii. 33, ix. 20, 31, x. 21, xiii. 34, xiv. 40, xv. 15, 34, 46, L. i. 9, 22, 28, 74, iv. 42, vii. 10, 36, viii. 6, 8, ix. 10, xv. 17, xvii. 7, 20, xxiv. 3, J. i. 39, 43, xxi. 20, A. iv. 23, v. 4, viii. 25, 25, ix. 36, x. 29, xii. 11, xiv. 9, xv. 30, xvi. 27, xx. 11, xxi. 1, 15, 26, xxv. 6, 12, xxvii. 28, 38, Rom. v. 10, Heb. vii. 1, x. 2, 32, xi. 23, 24, 29, Jas. i. 14, 14, 1 Pet. ii. 20, v. 10, Rev. i. 12, vi. 14, 15.

15. Perfect part. = causal sentence.

This use, common enough in Latin generally, is very rare here. Not over 20 examples that could be classified here, and most of these questionable. Heb. iv. 2, "sed non profuit illis sermo auditur, non *admistus* fidei," etc. M. v. 15, xiv. 8, xviii. 27, 34, xx. 34, xxvii. 3, Mk. i. 41, iii. 5, L. i. 54, xiv. 21, xxii. 44, J. iv. 6, A. ii. 33, xvi. 10, 2 Cor. v. 4, Heb. iv. 2, 2 Pet. i. 14.

16. Perfect part. = concessive sentence.

This use is rarer than the preceding. Only a few cases. Heb. xi. 4, "et per illam *defunctus* adhuc loquitur." M. xii. 20, Mk. v. 4, Gal. iii. 15, 1 Thes. ii. 2, 2, Heb. xi. 39, 2 Pet. i. 12.

17. Perfect part. = manner.

This use, found not unfrequently in classic and late Latin, is rare in the VNT. The examples cited might be classed elsewhere. 2 Pet. iii. 6, "per quae ille tunc mundus aqua *inundatus* periit." L. xi. 21, "cum fortis *armatus* custodit atrium suum." A. ix. 37, xii. 23, xvi. 29, xxii. 11.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE, ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

In the VNT there are some 300 abl. absol. forms. Of these about 120 are present participles and the remainder perfects. Uses:

1. Perfect part. abl. absol. = verb.

Not unfrequently the abl. absol. is employed where a verb would be the more usual and direct expression. A. xii. 7, "*percussoque* latere Petri excitavit eum." M. xvi. 4, xxi. 17, xxii. 22, xxvi. 37, 56, xxvii. 6, 29, 59, xxviii. 15, Mk. i. 18, 20, vi. 27, viii. 23, x. 50, xii. 12, xiv. 52, L. v. 28, ix. 1, 10, x. 30, xix. 13, xxii. 17, 19, 41, xxiv. 50, J. xix. 30, A. iii. 7, vii. 60, x. 24, xii. 7, 25, xiii. 7, 51, xiv.

14, xv. 39, 40, xvi. 22, 27, xix. 19, 33, xx. 1, 36, xxi. 5, 24, 26, 32, xxiii. 23, 32, xxvi. 1, xxviii. 2, 14.

Occasionally the abl. absol. equal to a verb, is the translation of the Greek verb, as Mk. xi. 18, xii. 21, J. xi. 41, xvii. 1, A. xix. 19.

2. Perfect part. abl. absol. = time.

This is the usual force of the ablative absolute in VNT. Instances, 155. One-third of these being the translation of the Greek gen. absol. These are as follows:

M. ii. 19, viii. 16, ix. 32, 33, xiii. 6, xiv. 15, xvi. 2, xxii. 41, xxvi. 20, 21, xxvii. 17, Mk. i. 32, iv. 17, vi. 2, xiv. 17, xv. 33, xvi. 3, L. ii. 43, iii. 21, iv. 2, 42, vi. 48, xxii. 55, J. xiii. 2, xxi. 4, A. ii. 6, vii. 30, ix. 8, xii. 18, xv. 2, xxi. 40, xxiii. 12, xxiv. 2, 27, xxv. 26, xxviii. 9, 1 Cor. v. 4, Heb. iv. 1, ix. 19, 2 Pet. i. 17.

The majority of instances are not the translation of Greek gen. absol. M. ii. 7, 11, iv. 13, 20, 22, vi. 6, viii. 34, x. 1, xiii. 36, 46, xiv. 19, 23, xv. 10, 39, xvii. 27, xix. 25, xx. 2, xxi. 35, xxii. 7, 13, 25, xxvi. 30, 44, xxvii. 5, 7, 24, 54, xxviii. 12, Mk. ii. 8, 12, 17, iii. 23, v. 36, 40, vi. 16, 20, 29, 41, viii. 1, 17, 23, 34, x. 17, xi. 11, xiv. 3, 23, 26, xv. 37, 44, L. iv. 13, v. 11, 11, vi. 10, 20, vii. 9, 29, 50, ix. 16, x. 30, 31, xv. 10, xvi. 5, xviii. 22, 23, xix. 15, 28, xx. 16, xxiii. 8, 13, xxiv. 23, J. xx. 20, A. ii. 23, 37, iv. 13, v. 22, 40, vii. 21, ix. 40, 40, xi. 18, xii. 19, 20, 25, xiii. 22, xiv. 19, xv. 30, 33, xvi. 29, 38, 40, xvii. 5, 9, 15, xviii. 23, xix. 1, 5, 21, 28, xx. 14, xxi. 4, 7, 7, xxii. 26, xxvi. 10, xxvii. 17, 40, Phil. ii. 19, 28, Heb. xi. 7. Only seven instances outside the Gospels and Acts.

3. Perfect part. abl. absol. = cause.

This construction is very rare. Only a few cases, and some of these not positive. Heb. vii. 12, "*translato enim sacerdotio necesse est ut et legis translatio fiat.*" M. ii. 12, xv. 12, xxii. 18, A. ii. 33, xxiii. 27, xxvii. 9, 18, 1 Pet. iv. 1.

4. Perfect part. abl. absol. = concession.

Only three examples of this have been observed. J. xx. 26, "venit Jesus januis *clausis.*" M. xxv. 3, Heb. iv. 3.

5. Perfect part. abl. absol. = manner.

This construction, used to express the manner or means of the action of the verb, is seldom found. A. vii. 24, "vindicavit illum . . . *percusso* Aegyptio." M. i. 31, vi. 5.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE, COMPOUNDED WITH PARTS OF 'ESSE.'

In the VNT there are nearly 1900 perfect participles joined with parts of 'esse' making verb forms. The following TABLE

gives the number of times each part of 'esse' is used in the whole and in each book. The TABLE in PART III gives in addition to this the passages where they occur, the Latin verb from which the participle comes and the Greek to which it is equivalent.

TABLE GIVING THE PERFECT PARTICIPLES IN VNT JOINED WITH PARTS OF 'ESSE.'

	sum.	eram.	ero.	fui.	fueram.	fuero.	sim.	essem.	fuissim.	fuissem.	esto.	esse.	Total.
Math.	200	8	3	1	2	5		10	4	3	2	2	240
Mk.	88	9			2	4	1	11	7				122
Lu.	229	21			5	2	2	8	6	2	2		277
Jno.	125	12			8	1	3	3	11	2			165
Acts	227	16			7	1	7	12	1	1		2	274
Rom.	115	1				1	1	1	2	1	1	1	124
1 Cor.	92		1				3	2	2		1	1	100
2 "	56					1	1	1	2		1	1	63
Gal.	32				1	1	1	1	1				37
Eph.	21						1	2					24
Phil.	11	1					2						14
Col.	17			1			1	2	1		1		23
1 Thes.	17						1						18
2 "	1								1				2
1 Tim.	25								1				26
2 "	14											1	15
Tit.	3						2					3	8
Heb.	77			1								2	80
Jas.	25					2	1				1		29
1 Pet.	21										3		24
2 "	8												8
1 Jno.	20								1				21
2 "	2												2
3 "	2												2
Jud.	7												7
Rev.	153	6		2					1	1			163
Total,	1588	74	4	5	25	18	27	51	41	10	12	13	1868

FUTURE PARTICIPLE AND GERUNDIVE.

These are both chiefly conspicuous in the VNT for their absence. Both are found in great abundance in late Latin and in the other works of Jerome as well, but the Greek determines the matter for the VNT.

Future Participle Active.

Not joined with parts of 'esse' there are in the whole VNT only about 50 future act. participles. Of these 20 are from 'sum' and 5 from 'venio.' Uses:

1. Fut. part. act. = substantive.

This is rare. '*Futurus*' is construed as a substantive a number of times. Ro. v. 14, viii. 38, 1 Cor. iii. 22, Eph. i. 21, Col. ii. 17, 1 Tim. vi. 19, Heb. xi. 20, xiii. 14, 1 Pet. v. 1. Non-classic forms in 'ura' are such as follow: *capillatura* (1 Pet. iii. 3), *captura* (L. v. 4, 9), *creatura* (Ro. i. 20, 25, etc.), *factura* (Eph. ii. 10), *junctura* (A. xxvii. 40), *mixtura* (J. xix. 39), *pressura* (L. xxi. 23, etc.), *scissura* (Mk. ii. 21, 1 Cor. xi. 18), *structura* (Rev. xxi. 18).

2. Fut. part. act. = adjective.

In classic Latin perhaps not more than two are used in this way, 'futurus' and 'laturus.' No fut. participles seem to be used as adjectives in VNT except 'futurus' and 'venturus.' The former 9 times, Mk. x. 31, A. xxiv. 15, 25, Rom. viii. 18, 1 Tim. iv. 8, Heb. ii. 5, ix. 11, x. 1, 1 Pet. i. 10. The latter in M. iii. 7, L. iii. 8, xviii. 30, 1 Thes. i. 10, Heb. vi. 5.

3. Fut. part. act. = dependent sentence.

This construction does not belong to the early and classic period. The first traces of it occur in the fragments of Sallust. From Livy on it is very abundant. In the VNT, where we might expect it from late Latin usage, few positive traces even can be discovered. Some of the adjective forms given above might be placed here. 1 Thes. i. 10, "ab ira *ventura*." 1 Tim. iv. 8, "promissionem habens vitae, quae nunc est, et *futuræ*." Mk. x. 31, L. xviii. 30, A. xxiv. 25, Heb. ii. 5, vi. 5, xiii. 17 (?), 1 Pet. i. 10 (?). These would be equivalent to relative sentences. There is one passage where the fut. act. participle may be considered equal to a temporal sentence. A. xx. 3, "factae sunt illi insidiae a Judaeis *navigaturo*." These constructions are often found in the other writings of Jerome.¹

4. Fut. part. act. = intention or purpose.

This use, neither early nor classic, abounds in Livy and late writers. A few instances in the VNT. L. xiv. 31, "quis rex, *iturus* committere bellum adversus alium regem," etc. A. xx. 7, 13, 13, xxiii. 12 (?), 14 (?), 15, xxv. 4 (?), xxiv. 17 (?).

Future Participle Act. joined with Parts of 'Esse.'

5. This is the early and classic use of the fut. participle. It occurs in the VNT about 70 times, M. 13, Mk. 4, L. 11, J. 19, A. 14, 1 Cor. 2, 1 Tim. 1, 2 Tim. 1, Heb. 3, 2 Pet. 1, 2 Jno. 1, Rev. 13. The parts of 'esse' are as follows: *Sum* 42, M. 10,

¹ Paucker, p. 390.

Mk. 1, L. 4, J. 9, A. 3, 1 Cor. 1, 1 Tim. 1, 2 Tim. 1, Heb. 2, 2 Pet. 1, Rev. 9. *Eram* 16: Lu. 5, Jno. 4, Ac. 2, Heb. 1, Rev. 4. *Sim* 7: M. 1, J. 1, A. 4, 1 Cor. 1. *Essem* 12: M. 2, Mk. 1, L. 1, J. 5, A. 3. *Esse* 5: Mk. 1, L. 1, A. 2, 2 Jno. 1.

Of these 13 are equivalent to Greek verbs, 20 to Greek participles, and 49 to μέλλω + infinitive. Passages: M. iii. 11, xi. 3, 14, xvi. 27, xvii. 11, 13, xx. 10, 22, xxiv. 6, 42, 43, 44, xxvi. 21, Mk. x. 32, xiv. 11, 30, L. ii. 26, vii. 2, 19, 20, ix. 31, 44, x. 1, xix. 4, xxi. 36, xxii. 23, 49, J. i. 15, 27, v. 45, vi. 6, 14, 15, 71, vii. 35, 35, 39, xi. 51, xii. 4, 33, xiv. 22, xv. 13, xvii. 20, xviii. 32, xxi. 19, A. iii. 5, v. 35, xii. 6, xvii. 31, xix. 4, xx. 22, 38, xxi. 3, xxii. 26, 29, xxiii. 20, xxvi. 2, 22, 1 Cor. iv. 18, xv. 37, 1 Tim. i. 16, 2 Tim. iv. 1, Heb. x. 27, 37, xi. 8, 2 Pet. ii. 6, 2 Jno. 12, Rev. i. 4, 8, ii. 10, 10, iii. 2, 10, iv. 8, viii. 13, x. 4, xi. 17, xii. 4, 5, xvii. 8.

Future Participle Pass. or Gerundive.

The number of gerundives in the VNT is 44. Uses:

1. Gerundive + 'esse' = necessity, obligation.

This is a common use of the gerundive in classic Latin. The use of the VNT is to be noted as being decidedly marked in this respect by the usage of late Latin. The gerundive joined with parts of 'esse' occurs 14 times, and only 5 of these belong to this use. L. v. 38, "sed vinum novum in utres novos *mittendum est*." M. xvi. 12, Rom. ii. 21, 22, 1 Tim. iv. 4.

2. Gerundive + 'esse' = fut. pass.

This construction through the classic period retains the idea of necessity, never signifying possibility except joined with 'vix.' Later it gradually loses this idea of obligation when joined with other adverbs, and at the close of the third century is used simply as a future passive. It is employed in this way by Aug. Hist., Symmachus, Sidonius, Vegetius, Ammian. Marcel.¹

Of the 14 examples of this in VNT, 9 are used in this way. J. xxi. 25, "nec ipsum arbitror mundum capere posse eos, qui *scribendi sunt*, libros." In A. xxviii. 6 it is employed side by side with the fut. act. participle, indicating that Jerome felt the construction simply as a future, "at illi existimabant eum in tumorem *convertendum* et subito casurum," etc. M. xvii. 22, Gal. iii. 23, Heb. iii. 5, ix. 5, 1 Pet. v. 1, 2 Pet. iii. 11, Rev. vi. 11.

3. Gerundive in agreement with the object of a verb.

¹ Hassenstein.

A. xii. 4, "quem . . . misit in carcerem, tradens quatuor quaternionibus militum *custodiendum*." 2 Pet. ii. 4, 9, 'cruciandos.'

4. Gerundive = relative clause.

Heb. xi. 1, "est autem fides *sperandarum* substantia rerum."

5. Gerundive = adjective.

Heb. x. 31, "horrendum est incidere in manus Dei viventis."

6. Gerundive in agreement with a noun.

This regular use is found 26 times. L. i. 79, "ad *dirigendos* pedes nostros." A. xx. 7, "ad *frangendum* panem." Passages: M. ii. 13, Mk. xiii. 22, xv. 36, L. i. 72, 77, A. v. 31, xxv. 13, 16, Rom. i. 11, iii. 15, xv. 8, Gal. iii. 17, Phil. iii. 10, Col. iv. 3, 1 Thes. iii. 2, 2, 5, 13, 2 Tim. ii. 25, Heb. vi. 18, ix. 28, 1 Pet. iv. 3, Rev. xix. 19, Gal. v. 3. In these examples the gerundive is only found in two cases, gen. and acc. The last example is gen.; all the others being acc. with 'ad,' and of these 16 are sing. and 9 plu. Gerundives are distributed as follows: M. 3, Mk. 2, L. 4, J. 1, A. 6, Rom. 5, Gal. 3, Phil. 1, Col. 1, 1 Thes. 4, 1 Tim. 1, 2 Tim. 1, Heb. 6, 1 Pet. 3, 2 Pet. 1, Rev. 2.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE, COMPARED.

In the VNT there are about 100 gerunds used. All are in three cases, gen. 37, acc. 37, abl. 26. Of these, 72 are used without object: gen. 25, acc. 31, abl. 16. Two have dat. object. 26 have acc. object: gen. 12, acc. 4, abl. 10. As seen there are no instances of the abl. gerundive, only one of the gen. and 25 of the acc. There would seem, therefore, to be an avoidance of the gerundive in the gen. and abl. and a tendency to adopt it in acc.

The gerunds are divided among the different books as follows: M. 3, Mk. 10, L. 13, J. 3, A. 9, Rom. 9, 1 Cor. 12, 2 Cor. 7, Eph. 1, Col. 2, 2 Thes. 1, 1 Tim. 3, 2 Tim. 4, Phile. 1, Heb. 15, Jas. 3, Jud. 1, Rev. 3.

PARTICIPLE IN 'BUNDUS.'

Rare in all Latin, this form is exceedingly rare in the VNT. Only one instance occurs, Heb. xii. 21, "exterritus sum *et tremebundus*."

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PARTICIPLES.

1. Participles with particles added.

This construction, scarcely found in early Latin and little used in the classic times, is employed in great abundance at a later

period. This Draeger¹ thinks due to Greek influence. Cicero uses *quamquam*, *quamlibet*, *quasi* and *ut* with participles. In Livy's time increased to *velut*, *tamquam*, *utpote*, *quamvis*, *etsi*, *sicut*, *quippe*, *quam*, *vixdum*. In late writers seldom found.

In the VNT there are four particles joined in this way to participles. *Tamquam* 21 times, *quasi* 16, *ut* 5, *sicut* 3. In all 45 instances; 38 of these are equivalent to the Gk. *ὥς*; one to *ὥσπερ* (A. ii. 2); one to *κατά* with acc. (2 Cor. viii. 8); one to Gk. participle alone (2 Cor. xi. 23); and two to Gk. verbs with *ἐν* (1 J. ii. 21, 21). With the exception of 2 Cor. xi. 23, there is always some word in the Gk. which it renders. So close is the translation that in some passages where we would expect the particle it is not used, A. xvii. 25, "*nec manibus humanis colitur, indigens aliquo.*"

Particles are found with the pres. participle 33 times, perf. 9, fut. 3. In one passage (2 Cor. vi. 8-10) *ut*, *sicut*, *quasi*, *ut*, *quasi*, *sicut*, *tamquam* all are used. Passages: *Tamquam*: A. ii. 2, xxiii. 15, 24, Rom. vi. 13, xv. 15, 1 Cor. vii. 29, 29, 29, 2 Cor. v. 20, vi. 10, Col. ii. 20, 2 Thes. ii. 2, Heb. xi. 27, xii. 27, xiii. 3, 3, 1 Pet. ii. 14, 2 Jno. 5, Rev. i. 15, 17, v. 6. *Quasi*: Mk. i. 22, L. xxiii. 14, A. xxviii. 19, 1 Cor. ix. 26, 2 Cor. vi. 9, viii. 8, x. 14, Eph. vi. 6, 1 Thes. ii. 4, 2 Tim. ii. 9, Heb. xiii. 17, 1 Pet. ii. 13, 16, 1 Jno. ii. 21, 21, Rev. xiii. 3. *Ut*: 1 Cor. v. 3, 2 Cor. vi. 9, xi. 23, xiii. 2, 1 Pet. v. 3. *Sicut*: 2 Cor. vi. 8, 10, Jas. ii. 12. In all the Gospels only two instances.

2. Ablative absolute, participle alone.

This construction, rare in classic Latin, frequent in Liv. and Tac., is found in the VNT in Luke, Acts and Philippians. The present participle occurs twice, L. xxiv. 47, A. xxi. 31, and the perfect 5 times, A. iv. 13, xvi. 38, xxiii. 27, Phil. ii. 19, iv. 18.

The construction of the neut. sing. perf. participle abl. absol., having for its subject a clause following, which is so characteristic of Tac., only occurs three times, A. iv. 13, "*comperto*," xvi. 38, "*audito*," xxiii. 27, "*cognito*." In Phil. ii. 19 and iv. 18 occurs a construction not found elsewhere in the VNT, viz. plural perf. participle abl. absol. alone, when the subject refers to a relative clause following: ii. 19, "*cognitis quae circa vos sunt*"; iv. 18, "*acceptis ab Epaphrodito quae misistis*."

Once there is found a substantive in the abl. absol. without a participle. A. xviii. 12, "*Gallione autem proconsole*."

3. Participles with irregular constructions.

Col. iii. 16, "verbum Christi habitat in vobis abundanter in omni sapientia, *docentes* et *commonentes* vosmet ipsos psalmis," etc. Eph. i. 18, "illuminatos oculos."

To be noted is Rev. iii. 18, "aurum *ignitum probatum*" = "χρυσίον πεπυρωμένον."

4. Notable for the number of participles in different constructions are: Rev. v. 6, 4 part's, 3 const's; Heb. xii. 1, 5 part's, 4 const's; A. xvi. 27, 6 part's, 5 const's.

5. Comparison of participles.

The number of participles compared in the VNT is very limited. A few occur. Comparative: M. xi. 22, L. x. 12, *remissius*. L. xiv. 8, *honoratior*. 1 Cor. xii. 23, 23, 24, 2 Cor. ii. 7, *abundantior*. 1 Cor. xii. 31, *excellatior*. Heb. vi. 1, ix. 11, *perfectior*; vii. 26, *excelsior*. Superlative: A. xxvi. 5, *certissimus*. Phil. iv. 1, *desideratissimus*. Heb. xii. 11, *pacatissimus*. Rom. xvi. 8, Heb. vi. 9, Jas. i. 16, 19, ii. 5, *dilectissimus*. A few adverbs, such as *abundantius* (J. x. 10, etc.), *differentius* (Heb. i. 4) and *attentius* (1 Pet. i. 22) are to be found.

PART II.—TABLE AND INDEX.

[This comprises a list of about 800 Latin verbs. Only a few pages are here published.]

ALPHABETICAL TABLE AND INDEX OF THE PARTICIPLES IN THE VULGATE NEW TESTAMENT.

The following Table gives each Latin verb, used in participial form, designating the participles by the columns, pres., perf., fut., and the number of times each is used by the figures in each column. The equivalents of these in the Greek are indicated by the Greek verb, with columns and numbers arranged as for the Latin. When the equivalents are adjectives, nouns, etc., these are also given.

‘V’ in the Greek participle-columns means that the Latin participle is equivalent to a verb in that tense. The last column gives the passages in which the participles occur.

Contractions.

M.=Matthew.	E., Eph.=Ephesians.	Heb.=Hebrews.
Mk.=Mark.	P., Phil.=Philippians.	Jas.=James.
L., Lu.=Luke.	Col.=Colossians.	1 Pet.=1 Peter.
J.=John.	1 Th., 1 Thes.=1 Thessa-	2 Pet.=2 Peter.
A.=Acts.	lonians.	1 Jno.=1 John.
R., Ro.=Romans.	2 Th., 2 Thes.=2 Thessa-	2 Jno.=2 John.
1 C., 1 Cor.=1 Corinth-	lonians.	3 Jno.=3 John.
	ians.	Jud.=Jude.
2 C., 2 Cor.= 2 “	1 Ti., 1 Tim.=1 Timothy.	Rev.=Revelation.
Gal.=Galatians.	2 Ti., 2 Tim.=2 “	
	Tit.=Titus.	
	Phe., Phile.=Philemon.	

Latin Verb.	Lat. Participle.			Greek Verb.	Greek Participle.					Adj. or Noun.	
	Pres.	Perf.	Fut.		Pres.	Perf.	1 Aor.	2 Aor.	Fut.		
abbrevio,	1			συντέμνω,	1						Rom. ix. 28.
abeo,	3			πορεύω,	1						M. xi. 7, xx. 15, xxvii. 66.
"	5			ἀπέρχομαι,			2	4			M. xxv. 18, xxvii. 5, Mk. xi. 4,
"	1			ὑπάγω,	1						xiv. 39, Jud. 7.
aberro,	1			ἀποτοχέω,							Mk. vi. 33.
abjicio,	1			ἀποτίθημι,			1				1 Tim. i. 6.
abluo,	1			λούω,							Jas. i. 21.
abnego,	2			ἀνέχομαι,		1					Heb. x. 22.
abscondo,				κρύπτω,		1	1				2 Tim. iii. 5, Tit. ii. 11.
"		3		ΚΡΥΠΤΟΣ,		3					M. xiii. 35, 44, Rev. ii. 17.
"		10									M. vi. 4, 6, 18, 18, Mk. iv. 22, Lu. xi. 33, Rom.
abstraho,				ἀποκρίπτω,		1					ii. 29, 1 Cor. iv. 5.
"		2		ἀποσπῶ,							Lu. viii. 17, Eph. iii. 9.
"		1		ἐξέλκω,							A. xxi. 1.
absum,	7			ἀπέμμι,			1				Jas. i. 14.
"					1						1 Cor. v. 3, 2 Cor. x. 1, 11, xii. 2, 10,
abundo,	1			ἐκδημέω,	6						Phil. i. 27, Col. ii. 7.
"	2			περιστένω,	v						2 Cor. v. 9.
"	1			ΠΕΡΙΣΣΟΣ,	1						1 Cor. xv. 58, Col. ii. 7.
"	2			πλεονάζω,	2						1 Cor. ix. 1.
"	1			ὑπερβάλλω,	1		1				2 Cor. iv. 15, Phil. iv. 17.
accedo,	28			προσέρχομαι,	9			22			Eph. ii. 7.
					1						Lu. xxiii. 36, A. vii. 31, Heb. vii. 25, x. 2, xi. 6,
					1						1 Pet. ii. 4, M. iv. 3, viii. 19, xiii. 10, 27, xiv. 12,
					1						xv. 12, 23, xviii. 21, xix. 16, xxi. 28, 30, xxv. 20,
					1						24, xxvi. 49, xxviii. 2, 18, Mk. i. 31, x. 2, xiv.
					1						45, Lu. vii. 24, ix. 12, A. xxii. 27.

Latin Verb.	Lat. Participle.			Greek Verb.	Greek Participle.					Adj. or Noun.	
	Pres.	Perf.	Fut.		Pres.	Perf.	1 Aor.	2 Aor.	Fut.		
accedo,	1			ἐγγίζω,			1				A. xxi. 33.
accendo,	1	1		ἄπτω,			2				Lu. viii. 16, xxii. 55.
“	1	1	1	ἀνάπτω,			1				A. xxviii. 2.
accereso,	1	1	1	μεταπίμπω,	1		1				A. xxiv. 26, x. 29.
“	1	2		προσκαλέω,	1		2				Mk. xv. 44, A. xlii. 7.
accingo,	1			ὑποζώννυμι,							A. xxvii. 17.
accipio,	1	2		δέχομαι,			3				Lu. iv. 19, 2 Cor. vi. 2, Phil. iv. 18.
“	1	3		ΔΕΚΤΟΣ,	4						Rom. xv. 16, 31.
“	17	2		ΕΥΠΡΟΣΔΕΚΤΟΣ				13			Ro. v. 17, 2 Tim. i. 5, Heb. vii. 5, 3 Jno. 7, M. xiii. 31, xv. 36, xx. 11, xxv. 1, xxvi. 27, Mk. viii. 6, ix. 36, A. ix. 25, 2 Cor. xi. 8, Phil. ii. 7, Heb. ix. 19, 2 Pet. i. 9, 17.
“		25		λαμβάνω,				23			M. xiii. 33, xiv. 19, xxv. 3, xxvii. 6, 24, 48, 59, xxviii. 12, 15, Mk. vi. 41, xiv. 23, Lu. ix. 16, xlii. 19, 21, xix. 15, xxii. 19, A. ii. 33, xvii. 9, 15, xxvi. 10, Ro. vii. 8, 11, Heb. xi. 13, x. 26, Phil. iv. 15.
“				“				v			A. xxvii. 33.
“	1	2		προσλαμβάνω,			2	1			M. ii. 12, Heb. xi. 7.
acclamo,	1			χρηματίζω,							A. xxv. 4.
“	1			ἐπιβόω,	1			1			Lu. xv. 20.
accurro,	1			τρέχω,							Mk. ix. 15, A. viii. 30.
“	2			κατηγόρεω,	1			1			Lu. xxiii. 10, Ro. ii. 15.
accuso,	2			διανοίγω,	2						Lu. ii. 23, A. xvii. 3.
adaperio,	2			ἀγω,	2						A. xxi. 16.
adduco,	1			κόλλω,	1						A. xvii. 34, Ro. xii. 9.
adhaereo,	1			προστίθημι,	1		1				Lu. xix. 11.
adicio,	1							1			

Latin Verb.	Lat. Participle.			Greek Verb.	Greek Participle.					Adj. or Noun.
	Pres.	Perf.	Fut.		Pres.	Perf.	1 Aor.	2 Aor.	Fut.	
adjuvo,		1		τυγχάνω,				1		A. xxvi. 22.
"	1			συνεργέω,	1	1				2 Cor. vi. 1.
administro,	1			συνσπουργέω,	1	1				2 Cor. i. 11.
admiror,	1			διακονέω,	1	1				1 Pet. iv. 10.
admisceo,	1			ἐκπλέσσω,	1					A. xiii. 12.
admoneo,		1		συγκεράννυμι,		1				Heb. iv. 2.
adoro,	3			χρηματίζω,			1			M. ii. 22.
adsto,	1	1		προσκυνέω,	2	1				M. xx. 20, Rev. xi. 1, Lu. xxiv. 52.
"	1			ἱστῆμι,		1				A. xxii. 25.
"	1			ἐφάστημι,		1		1		A. xxii. 13.
adultero,	2			παρίστημι,		2				Lu. xix. 24, A. xxiii. 2.
"	1			κατηλέδω,	1					2 Cor. ii. 17.
advenio,	1			δόλω,	1					2 Cor. iv. 2.
"	1			φέρω,	1					A. ii. 2.
advoco,	3			παραγίνομαι,			2			A. v. 21, 25, xxviii. 21.
aedifico,	2			προσκαλέω,				3		M. xviii. 2, Mk. vii. 14.
	8			οικοδομέω,	7		1			M. xxi. 42, Mk. xii. 10, Lu. vi. 48, xx. 17, A. iv. 11,
aemulor,	1			ζήλω,			1			1 Pet. ii. 7, Lu. vi. 49.
aestimo,	1			ἠγέομαι,			1			A. vii. 9.
"	1			νομίζω,			1			Heb. xi. 26.
"	1			δοκέω,	1					A. xvi. 27.
"	1			κρίνω,			1			A. xxvii. 13.
affero,	2	1		φέρω,			3			2 Cor. v. 14.
"	1			ποιέω,	1					A. v. 2, xiv. 13, 2 Pet. i. 18.
afficio +		2		ἑβριζέω,			1	1		Rev. xxii. 2.
										M. xxii. 6, 1 Thes. ii. 2.

Latin Verb.	Lat. Participle.			Greek Verb.	Greek Participle.				Adj. or Noun.		
	Pres.	Perf.	Fut.		Pres.	Perf.	1 Aor.	2 Aor.			Fut.
afficio +	I			ἀπαιάζω,			I			Lu. xx. 11.	
affigo,	I			προσηλάω,			I			Col. ii. 14.	
affirmo,	I			συμβιβάζω,	I					A. ix. 22.	
affligo,	I			προσπύγνυμι,			I			A. ii. 23.	
"	I			συνδράπτω,	I					A. xxi. 13.	
"	I	I		κακουχέω,	I					Heb. xi. 37.	
affluo +	I			ἐντροφάω,	I					2 Pet. ii. 13.	
agito,	I	2		σαλεύω,	I					M. xi. 8, Lu. vii. 24.	
ago,	I			διδάσκω,	I					Tit. iii. 3.	
"	I			εἰμί,	I					Lu. xiv. 32.	
"	I			περιμεροάζομαι,	I					2 Thes. iii. 11.	
" +	II			εὐχαριστέω,	5		6			Lu. xvii. 16, Eph. i. 16, v. 20, Col. i. 12, iii. 17, M. xv. 36, Mk. viii. 6, xiv. 23, J. vi. 23, A. xxviii. 15, 1 Cor. xi. 23.	
"	2			μετανοέω,	2					Lu. xv. 7, 10.	
" +	2			παύροισιάζομαι,	2					A. ix. 28, xiv. 3.	
alieno,		2		ἀπαλλοτριόω,		2				Eph. ii. 12, iv. 18.	
alligo,	I	3		δέω,		3	I			A. xxi. 11, M. xxi. 2, Lu. xix. 30, A. xx. 22.	
"	I			δεσμεύω,	I					A. xxii. 4.	
alloquor,				ομιλέω,			I			A. xx. 11.	
ambulo,	5			πορεύω,	5					Lu. ix. 57, A. ix. 31, 2 Pet. iii. 3, Jud. i. 16, 18.	
"	19			περιπατέω,	18					M. iv. 18, xiv. 25, 26, xv. 31, Mk. vi. 48, 49, viii. 24, xvi. 12, Lu. xi. 44, xxiv. 17, J. i. 36, vi. 19, A. iii. 8, 9, 2 Cor. iv. 2, x. 3, 2 Thes. iii. 6, 2 Jno. 4, Heb. xiii. 9.	
"										Jno. 4, Heb. xiii. 9.	
"	I			ἐμβατεύω,	I	5				Col. ii. 18.	
amicio,				πριβάλλω,						Mk. xiv. 51, Rev. vii. 9, x. 1, xi. 3, xii. 1.	

PART III.—TABLE AND INDEX.

[This comprises about 350 Latin verbs. Only a few pages are here published.]

ALPHABETICAL TABLE AND INDEX OF THE PERFECT AND FUTURE PARTICIPLES AND GERUNDIVES JOINED WITH PARTS OF 'ESSE.'

This table gives the Latin and Greek verbs from which the forms come, the part of 'esse' used in each instance and the Greek equivalent; also the passages where the forms are found.

TABLE GIVING PERF. PARTICIPLES JOINED WITH PARTS OF 'ESSE.'

[illegible]

[illegible]

	M. iii. 16, ix. 30, xxvii. 52, L. i. 64, iii. 21, J. ix. 10, A. xii.
	10, xvi. 26, Rev. xx. 12, 12. Rev. xi. 19, xv. 5.
	i Cor. xvi. 9.
	Mk. vii. 35, L. xxiv. 31.
	2 Cor. ii. 12.
	Jas. ii. 23.
	A. ii. 41, xi. 24, xiii. 36.
	Rev. xix. 20.
	Heb. xi. 3.
	L. vii. 7.
	Phil. ii. 6, iii. 7.
	M. xx. 10.
	M. xxi. 19.